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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

THOMAS N. BLECHINGER,

Plaintiff,

v.

SYNGENTA AG; SYNGENTA CROP  
PROTECTION, LLC; CHEVRON U.S.A. INC.;  
and DOES 1 through 60 inclusive,

Defendants.

**This Document Relates to  
Civil Action No.: \_\_\_\_\_**

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiff THOMAS N. BLECHINGER (hereinafter referred to as “Plaintiff”), by and  
2 through counsel Allen Smith of THE SMITH LAW FIRM, PLLC, alleges upon information and  
3 belief and complains of Defendants Syngenta AG (“SAG”) and Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC  
4 (“SCPLLC”) (together with their predecessors-in-interest, referred to collectively as the “Syngenta  
5 Defendants”); Chevron U.S.A. Inc. (together with its predecessors-in-interest, referred to  
6 collectively as the “Chevron Defendants”); and Does One through Sixty, and states:

### 8 STATEMENT OF THE CASE

9 1. Plaintiff suffers from Parkinson’s disease caused by his exposure to the herbicide  
10 Paraquat.

11 2. Plaintiff is a Minnesota resident.

12 3. Defendants are companies that since 1964 have manufactured, distributed, licensed,  
13 marketed, and sold Paraquat for use in the United States, including California.

14 4. Plaintiff brings this action to recover damages for personal injuries resulting from  
15 exposure to Paraquat manufactured, distributed, and sold by Defendants.

16 5. Defendants’ tortious conduct, including their negligent acts and omissions in the  
17 research, testing, design, manufacture, marketing, and sale of Paraquat, caused Plaintiff’s injuries.  
18 At all relevant times, Defendants knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known,  
19 that Paraquat was a highly toxic substance that can cause severe neurological injuries and  
20 impairment, and should have taken steps in their research, manufacture, and sale of Paraquat to  
21 ensure that people would not be harmed by foreseeable uses of Paraquat.

### 22 JURISDICTION

23 6. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants and this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §  
24 1332 because there is complete diversity of citizenship between Plaintiff and each Defendant.  
25 Indeed, Plaintiff is a resident of Minnesota; SCPLLC is a Delaware limited liability company with  
26 its principal place of business in Greensboro, North Carolina (SCPLLC is a wholly-owned  
27 subsidiary of Defendant SAG); SAG is a foreign corporation with its principal place of business in  
28 Basel, Switzerland; and Chevron U.S.A., Inc. is a Pennsylvania corporation with its principal

1 place of business in San Ramon in Contra Costa County, California. Defendants are all either  
2 incorporated and/or have their principal place of business outside of the state in which the Plaintiff  
3 resides.

4 7. The amount in controversy between Plaintiff and Defendants exceeds \$75,000,  
5 exclusive of interest and cost.

### 6 VENUE

7 8. Venue is proper in the Southern District of Illinois pursuant to PTO 1 of MDL 3004  
8 stating that any plaintiff whose case would be subject to transfer to MDL 3004 may file his or her  
9 case directly in MDL 3004 in the Southern District of Illinois.

10 9. If not for PTO, Plaintiff would have filed and venue is proper within the Northern  
11 District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 in that Defendants conduct business here and  
12 are subject to personal jurisdiction in this district. Furthermore, Defendants sell, market, and/or  
13 distribute Paraquat within the Northern District of California. Also, a substantial part of the acts  
14 and/or omissions giving rise to these claims occurred within this District. Chevron U.S.A., Inc. is a  
15 corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with its headquarters and  
16 principal place of business in San Ramon in Contra Costa County, California.

17 10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each of the Defendants in this diversity  
18 case because a state court of California would have such jurisdiction, in that:

19 a. Over a period of two (Chevron) to six (Syngenta) decades, each Defendant  
20 and/or its predecessor(s), together with those with whom they were acting in concert,  
21 manufactured Paraquat for use as an active ingredient in Paraquat products, distributed  
22 Paraquat to formulators of Paraquat products, formulated Paraquat products, marketed  
23 Paraquat products to the California agricultural community, and/or distributed Paraquat  
24 products, intending that such products regularly would be, and knowing they regularly  
25 were, sold and used in the State of California;

26 b. Plaintiff's claims against each Defendant arise out of these contacts between the  
27 Defendant and/or its predecessor(s), together with those with whom they were acting in  
28 concert, with the State of California; and

1 c. These contacts between each Defendant and/or its predecessors, together with  
2 those with whom they were acting in concert, and the State of California, were so regular,  
3 frequent, and sustained as to provide fair warning that it might be hauled into court there,  
4 such that requiring it to defend this action in the State of California does not offend  
5 traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

## 6 PARTIES

7 11. The true names or capacities whether individual, corporate, governmental or  
8 associate, of the defendants named herein as Doe are unknown to Plaintiff who therefore sues said  
9 defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff prays leave to amend this Complaint to show their  
10 true names and capacities and/or bases for liability when the same have been finally determined.

11 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief alleges,  
12 that each of the defendants designated herein as Doe is strictly, negligently, or otherwise legally  
13 responsible in some manner for the events and happenings herein referred to, and negligently or  
14 otherwise caused injury and damages proximately thereby to Plaintiff as is hereinafter alleged.

15 13. At all times herein mentioned each and every of the Defendants was the agent,  
16 servant, employee, joint venturer, alter ego, successor-in-interest, and predecessor-in-interest of  
17 each of the other, and each was acting within the course and scope of their agency, service, joint  
18 venture, alter ego relationship, employment, and corporate interrelationship.

19 14. U.K. manufacturer Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. a/k/a Imperial Chemical  
20 Industries PLC ("ICI") first introduced Paraquat to world markets in or about 1962 under the  
21 brand name GRAMOXONE®.

22 15. In or about 1971, ICI created or acquired a wholly owned U.S. subsidiary  
23 organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, which was ultimately known as ICI Americas  
24 Inc. ("ICI Americas").

25 16. Chevron Chemical Company was a corporation organized under the laws of the  
26 State of Delaware.

27 17. Pursuant to distribution and licensing agreements with ICI and ICI Americas,  
28 Chevron Chemical Company had exclusive rights to distribute and sell Paraquat in the United

1 States and did in fact manufacture, formulate, distribute, and sell Paraquat in the United States,  
2 including in California for use in California, from approximately 1964 until approximately 1986.

3 18. Chevron U.S.A. Inc. is the successor-in-interest to Chevron Chemical Company.

4 19. At all relevant times, Chevron Chemical Company acted as the agent of Chevron  
5 U.S.A. Inc. in selling and distributing Paraquat in the U.S. At all relevant times, Chevron  
6 Chemical Company was acting within the scope of its agency in selling and distributing Paraquat.  
7 Chevron U.S.A. Inc. is liable for the acts of its agent.

8 20. From approximately 1964 through approximately 1986, pursuant to distribution  
9 and licensing agreements with Chevron Chemical Company, SAG's and/or SCPLLC's  
10 predecessors-in-interest, ICI and ICI Americas, and Does One through Sixty manufactured some  
11 or all of the Paraquat that Chevron Chemical Company distributed and sold in the United States,  
12 including in California for use in California.

13 21. From approximately 1964 through approximately 1986, pursuant to distribution  
14 and licensing agreements between and among them, ICI, ICI Americas, Chevron Chemical  
15 Company, and Does One through Sixty acted in concert to register, manufacture, formulate, and  
16 distribute and sell (through Chevron Chemical Company) Paraquat for use in the U.S., including  
17 in California for use in California, and their respective successors-in-interest, SAG, SCPLLC, and  
18 Chevron U.S.A. Inc., are jointly liable for the resulting injuries alleged herein.

19 22. After 1986, SCPLLC, Does One through Sixty, and/or their predecessors-in-  
20 interest sold and distributed and continue to sell and distribute Paraquat in the United States,  
21 including in California for use in California.

22 23. As a result of mergers and corporate restructuring, SAG is the successor-in-interest  
23 to ICI.

24 24. As a result of mergers and corporate restructuring, SCPLLC is the successor-in-  
25 interest to ICI Americas, Inc.

26 25. Thus, from approximately 1964 through the present, the Syngenta Defendants,  
27 Does One through Sixty, or their predecessors-in-interest have manufactured, formulated,  
28 distributed, and sold Paraquat for use in the U.S., including in California for use in California.

**PLAINTIFF'S EXPOSURE TO PARAQUAT**

26. Plaintiff was exposed to Paraquat from approximately 1985 until approximately 1995: (1) when it was mixed, loaded, applied, and/or cleaned; (2) as a result of spray drift (the movement of herbicide spray droplets from the target area to an area where herbicide application was not intended, typically by wind); and/or (3) as a result of contact with sprayed plants.

27. At all relevant times, it was reasonably foreseeable that when Paraquat was used in the intended or a reasonably foreseeable manner, users of Paraquat and persons nearby would be exposed to it.

28. At all relevant times, it was reasonably foreseeable that Paraquat could enter the human body: (1) through absorption or penetration of the skin, mucous membranes, and other epithelial tissues (including tissues of the mouth, nose and nasal passages, trachea, and conducting airways, particularly where cuts, abrasions, rashes, sores, or other tissue damage were present); (2) through the olfactory bulb; (3) through respiration into the lungs; and (4) through ingestion into the digestive tract of small droplets swallowed after entering the mouth, nose, or conducting airways.

**PARAQUAT CAUSES PARKINSON'S DISEASE**

29. At all relevant times, it was reasonably foreseeable that Paraquat that entered a human body could ultimately enter the brain.

30. At all relevant times, it was reasonably foreseeable that Paraquat that entered a human body could induce the misfolding of the alpha synuclein protein.

31. Parkinson's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder of the brain that primarily affects the motor system-the part of the central nervous system that controls movement.

32. The characteristic symptoms of Parkinson's disease are its "primary" motor symptoms: resting tremor (shaking movement when the muscles are relaxed), bradykinesia (slowness in voluntary movement and reflexes), rigidity (stiffness and resistance to passive movement), and postural instability (impaired balance).

33. Parkinson's disease's primary motor symptoms often result in "secondary" motor symptoms such as freezing of gait; shrinking handwriting; mask-like expression; slurred,

monotonous, quiet voice; stooped posture; muscle spasms; impaired coordination; difficulty swallowing; and excess saliva and drooling caused by reduced swallowing movements.

34. Non-motor symptoms-such as loss of or altered sense of smell; constipation; low blood pressure on rising to stand; sleep disturbances; and depression-are present in most cases of Parkinson's disease, often for years before any of the primary motor symptoms appear.

35. There is currently no cure for Parkinson's disease; no treatment will stop or reverse its progression; and the treatments most commonly prescribed for its motor symptoms tend to become progressively less effective, and to increasingly cause unwelcome side effects, the longer they are used.

36. One of the primary pathophysiological hallmarks of Parkinson's disease is the selective degeneration and death of dopaminergic neurons (dopamine-producing nerve cells) in a part of the brain called the substantia nigra pars compacta ("SNpc").

37. Dopamine is a neurotransmitter (a chemical messenger that transmits signals from one neuron to another neuron, muscle cell, or gland cell) that is critical to the brain's control of motor function (among other things).

38. The death of dopaminergic neurons in the SNpc decreases the production of dopamine. Once dopaminergic neurons die, they are not replaced; when enough dopaminergic neurons have died, dopamine production falls below the level the brain requires for proper control of motor function, resulting in the motor symptoms of Parkinson's disease.

39. The presence of Lewy bodies (insoluble aggregates of a protein called alpha-synuclein) in many of the remaining dopaminergic neurons in the SNpc is another of the primary pathophysiological hallmarks of Parkinson's disease.

40. Dopaminergic neurons are particularly susceptible to oxidative stress, a disturbance in the normal balance between oxidants present in cells and cells' antioxidant defenses.

41. Scientists who study Parkinson's disease generally agree that oxidative stress is a major factor in-if not the precipitating cause of-the degeneration and death of dopaminergic neurons in the SNpc and the accumulation of Lewy bodies in the remaining dopaminergic neurons that are the primary pathophysiological hallmarks of the disease.

1           42.     Paraquat is highly toxic to both plants and animals, creating oxidative stress that  
2 causes or contributes to cause the degeneration and death of plant or animal cells.

3           43.     Paraquat creates oxidative stress in the cells of plants and animals because of  
4 “redox properties” that are inherent in its chemical composition and structure: it is a strong  
5 oxidant, and it readily undergoes “redox cycling” in the presence of molecular oxygen, which is  
6 plentiful in living cells.

7           44.     The redox cycling of Paraquat in living cells interferes with cellular functions that  
8 are necessary to sustain life—with photosynthesis in plant cells, and with cellular respiration in  
9 animal cells. The redox cycling of Paraquat in living cells creates a “reactive oxygen species”  
10 known as superoxide radical, an extremely reactive molecule that can initiate a cascading series of  
11 chemical reactions that creates other reactive oxygen species that damage lipids, proteins, and  
12 nucleic acids, molecules that are essential components of the structures and functions of living  
13 cells. Because the redox cycling of Paraquat can repeat indefinitely in the conditions typically  
14 present in living cells, a single molecule of Paraquat can trigger the production of countless  
15 molecules of destructive superoxide radical.

16           45.     Paraquat’s redox properties have been known to science since at least the 1930s.

17           46.     It has been scientifically known since the 1960s that Paraquat (due to its redox  
18 properties) is toxic to the cells of plants and animals. The same redox properties that make  
19 Paraquat toxic to plant cells and other types of animal cells make it toxic to dopaminergic neurons  
20 in humans—that is, Paraquat is a strong oxidant that interferes with the function of, damages, and  
21 ultimately kills dopaminergic neurons in the human brain by creating oxidative stress through  
22 redox cycling.

23           47.     Paraquat is one of only a handful of toxins that scientists use to produce animal  
24 models of Parkinson’s disease, i.e., use in a laboratory to artificially produce the symptoms of  
25 Parkinson’s disease in animals.

26           48.     Animal studies involving various routes of exposure have found that Paraquat  
27 creates oxidative stress that results in the degeneration and death of dopaminergic neurons in the  
28 SNpc, other pathophysiology consistent with that seen in human Parkinson’s disease, and motor

1 deficits and behavioral changes consistent with those commonly seen in human Parkinson's  
2 disease.

3 49. Hundreds of in vitro studies (experiments in a test tube, culture dish, or other  
4 controlled experimental environment) have found that Paraquat creates oxidative stress that results  
5 in the degeneration and death of dopaminergic neurons (and many other types of animal cells).

6 50. Epidemiological studies have found that exposure to Paraquat significantly  
7 increases the risk of contracting Parkinson's disease. A number of studies have found that the risk  
8 of Parkinson's disease is more than double in populations with occupational exposure to Paraquat  
9 compared to populations without such exposure.

10 51. These convergent lines of evidence (toxicology, animal experiments, and  
11 epidemiology) demonstrate that Paraquat exposure generally can cause Parkinson's disease.

#### 12 **PARAQUAT REGULATION**

13 52. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act ("FIFRA"), 7 U.S.C. §  
14 136 et seq., which regulates the distribution, sale, and use of pesticides within the U.S., requires  
15 that pesticides be registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") prior to their  
16 distribution, sale, or use, except as described by FIFRA. 7 U.S.C. 136a(a).

17 53. The California Food & Agric. Code § D. 7, Ch. 2, which regulates the labeling,  
18 distribution, use, and application of pesticides within the State of California, requires that  
19 pesticides be registered with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation ("CDPR") before  
20 they are offered for sale in the State of California. Cal. Food & Agric. Code § 12811.

21 54. Paraquat is a "restricted use pesticide" under federal law, see 40 C.F.R. § 152.175,  
22 which means it is "limited to use by or under the direct supervision of a certified applicator," and  
23 is a "restricted material" under California law, see Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 6400(e), which means  
24 it cannot be sold, used, or possessed by any person in California without the proper licensing and  
25 permitting.

26 55. As part of the pesticide registration process, the EPA requires, among other things,  
27 a variety of tests to evaluate the potential for exposure to pesticides, toxicity to people and other  
28 potential non-target organisms, and other adverse effects on the environment.

1           56. As a general rule, FIFRA requires registrants, the chemical companies registered to  
2 sell the pesticides, to perform health and safety testing of pesticides. However, FIFRA does not  
3 require the EPA itself to perform health and safety testing of pesticides, and the EPA generally  
4 does not perform such testing.

5           57. The EPA registers (or re-registers) a pesticide if it is persuaded, based largely on  
6 studies and data submitted by the registrant, that: (1) its composition is such as to warrant the  
7 proposed claims for it, 7 U.S.C. § 136a(c)(5)(A); (2) its labeling and other material required to be  
8 submitted comply with the requirements of FIFRA, 7 U.S.C. § 136a(c)(5)(B); (3) it will perform  
9 its intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on the environment, 7 U.S.C. §  
10 136a(c)(5)(C); and (4) when used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized  
11 practice it will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment, 7 U.S.C. §  
12 136a(c)(5)(D).

13           58. FIFRA defines “unreasonable adverse effects on the environment” as “any  
14 unreasonable risk to man or the environment, taking into account the economic, social, and  
15 environmental costs and benefits of the use of any pesticide.” 7 U.S.C. § 136(bb).

16           59. Under FIFRA, “[a]s long as no cancellation proceedings are in effect registration  
17 of a pesticide shall be prima facie evidence that the pesticide, its labeling and packaging comply  
18 with the registration provisions of [FIFRA].” 7 U.S.C. § 136a(f)(2). However, FIFRA further  
19 provides that “[i]n no event shall registration of an article be construed as a defense for the  
20 commission of any offense under [FIFRA].” 7 U.S.C. § 136a(f)(2).

21           60. The distribution or sale of a pesticide that is misbranded is an offense under  
22 FIFRA, which provides in relevant part that “it shall be unlawful for any person in any State to  
23 distribute or sell to any person ... any pesticide which is ... misbranded.” 7 U.S.C. § 136j(a)(1)(E).  
24 A pesticide is misbranded under FIFRA if, among other things: (1) its labeling bears any  
25 statement, design, or graphic representation relative thereto or to its ingredients which is false or  
26 misleading in any particular, 7 U.S.C. § 136(q)(1)(A); (2) the labeling accompanying it does not  
27 contain directions for use which are necessary for effecting the purpose for which the product is  
28 intended and if complied with, together with any requirements imposed under section 136a(d) of

1 this title, are adequate to protect health and the environment, 7 U.S.C. § 136(q)(1)(F); or (3) the  
 2 label does not contain a warning or caution statement which may be necessary and if complied  
 3 with, together with any requirements imposed under section 136a(d) of this title, is adequate to  
 4 protect health and the environment,” 7 U.S.C. § 136(q)(1)(G).

5 61. As a result, a pesticide may be misbranded despite an EPA determination that it  
 6 met FIFRA’s registration criteria. In other words, notwithstanding its registration, a pesticide is  
 7 misbranded if its label contains “false or misleading” statements, has inadequate instructions for  
 8 use, or omits warnings or cautionary statements necessary to protect human health. Similarly, a  
 9 pesticide may be found to cause unreasonable adverse effects on humans when used according to  
 10 the approved label despite a determination by the EPA that it would not.

11 62. Plaintiff does not seek in this action to impose on Defendants any labeling or  
 12 packaging requirement in addition to or different from those required under FIFRA. Any  
 13 allegation in this Complaint that a Defendant breached a duty to provide adequate directions for  
 14 the use of or warnings about Paraquat, breached a duty to provide adequate packaging for  
 15 Paraquat, concealed, suppressed, or omitted to disclose any material fact about Paraquat, or  
 16 engaged in any unfair or deceptive practice regarding Paraquat, is intended and should be  
 17 construed to be consistent with that alleged breach, concealment, suppression, or omission, or  
 18 unfair or deceptive practice having rendered the Paraquat “misbranded” under FIFRA. However,  
 19 Plaintiff brings claims and seeks relief in this action only under state law, and does not bring any  
 20 claims or seek any relief in this action under FIFRA.

#### 21 **Acts of Syngenta Defendants**

22 63. SAG is a foreign corporation organized and existing under the laws of Switzerland,  
 23 with its principal place of business in Basel, Switzerland. It is a successor by merger or  
 24 continuation of business to its corporate predecessors, including but not limited to ICI.

25 64. SCPLLC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of  
 26 Delaware. It is a successor by merger or continuation of business to its corporate predecessors,  
 27 including but not limited to ICI Americas. SCPLLC is registered with the State of California,  
 28 Secretary of State to do business in the State of California.

1           65. SCPLLC or its corporate predecessors have sufficient minimum contacts with the  
2 State of California and have purposefully availed themselves of the privileges of conducting  
3 business in the State of California, in that they:

4           a. secured and maintained the registration of Paraquat products and other pesticides  
5 with the CDPR to enable themselves and others to manufacture, distribute, sell, and use  
6 these products in the State of California;

7           b. marketed, licensed, advertised, distributed, sold, and delivered Paraquat and  
8 other pesticides to chemical companies, licensees, distributors, and dealers whom they  
9 expected to distribute and sell Paraquat and other pesticides in or for use in the State of  
10 California, including the Chevron Defendants and “Syngenta Retailers,” as well as to  
11 applicators and farmers in the State of California;

12           c. employed or utilized sales representatives to market and sell Paraquat and other  
13 pesticides in California;

14           d. maintained several locations throughout the State of California, including in the  
15 towns of Sanger, Granite Bay and Roseville;

16           e. attended meetings of the CDPR’s Pesticide Registration and Evaluation  
17 Committee relating to the registration of their pesticides, including Paraquat;

18           f. sponsored continuing education seminars for the CDPR at various locations in  
19 the State of California, including the towns of Oxnard, Seal Beach, Rancho Santa Fe,  
20 Somis, Orcutt, Woodland and Pala;

21           g. utilized California state courts to promote their pesticide business, including  
22 filing an action against the CDPR and another pesticide manufacturer for allegedly using  
23 Syngenta data to obtain approval of pesticides for others without its consent, *see Syngenta*  
24 *Crop Prot., Inc. v. Helliker* (2006) 138 Cal.App.4th 1135; and filing an action against the  
25 California EPA’s Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment challenging the  
26 agency’s decision to list its pesticide atrazine as a chemical known to cause reproductive  
27 toxicity under Proposition 65, *see Syngenta Crop Protection v. OEHHA* (Sacramento  
28

Superior Court Case No. 34-2014-800001868); and performed and funded the testing of pesticides in the State of California.

66. SCPLLC's contacts with the State of California are related to or gave rise to this controversy.

67. SAG exercises an unusually high degree of control over SCPLLC, such that SCPLLC is the agent or mere instrumentality of SAG. SCPLLC's contacts with California are thus imputed to SAG for purposes of jurisdiction. *See City of Greenville, Ill. v. Syngenta Crop Prot., Inc.*, 830 F. Supp. 2d 550 (S.D. Ill. 2011).

#### **Acts of Chevron Defendants**

68. Chevron U.S.A., Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with its headquarters and principal place of business in San Ramon, California.

69. Does One through Sixty are corporate entities which are agents, joint venturers, alter-egos, successors-in-interest, and predecessors-in-interest to Chevron U.S.A., Inc. Does One through Sixty were each acting within the course and scope of their agency, joint venture, alter-ego relationship, and corporate interrelationship. The exact nature, relation, and corporate structure of Does One through Sixty have not yet been finally determined. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this complaint with corporate allegations when they are finally determined.

70. Jurisdiction is proper over Chevron U.S.A. Inc. because it is a California resident and citizen, maintaining its principal place of business and headquarters in California.

#### **DEFENDANTS' TORTIOUS CONDUCT RESULTED IN PLAINTIFF DEVELOPING PARKINSON'S DISEASE**

71. Plaintiff hereby refers to, incorporates, and re-alleges by this reference as though set forth in full, each and every allegation hereinabove and makes them a part of the following allegations.

72. Plaintiff is a resident and citizen of Stacy, Minnesota.

73. Plaintiff was exposed to Paraquat manufactured and sold by Defendants.

74. Plaintiff was exposed to Paraquat until at least approximately 1995.

1           75. Plaintiff was exposed to Paraquat: (1) when it was mixed, loaded, applied, and/or  
2 cleaned; (2) as a result of spray drift (the movement of herbicide spray droplets from the target  
3 area to an area where herbicide application was not intended, typically by wind); and/or (3) as a  
4 result of contact with sprayed plants.

5           76. The Paraquat to which Plaintiff was exposed entered his body through absorption  
6 or penetration of the skin, mucous membranes, and other epithelial tissues (including tissues of the  
7 mouth, nose and nasal passages, trachea, and conducting airways, particularly where cuts,  
8 abrasions, rashes, sores, or other tissue damage are present); and/or 2) through the olfactory bulb;  
9 and/or 3) through respiration into the lungs; and/or 4) through ingestion into the digestive tract of  
10 small droplets swallowed after entering the mouth, nose, or conducting airways.

11           77. Once absorbed, the Paraquat entered his bloodstream, attacked his nervous system,  
12 and was substantial factor in causing him to suffer Parkinson's disease.

13           78. Plaintiff began suffering from symptoms consistent with Parkinson's disease and  
14 was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease in or about 2017.

15           79. Plaintiff had no reason to suspect the diagnosis was connected to his past Paraquat  
16 exposure.

17           80. Plaintiff was never told, either by a medical professional, by media, or by the  
18 Defendants, that chronic exposure to Paraquat could cause him to suffer Parkinson's disease.

19           81. Plaintiff recently became aware of Paraquat's role in causing his Parkinson's  
20 disease and the wrongful acts of the Defendants that caused or contributed to his developing  
21 Parkinson's disease.

22           82. Plaintiff did not discover this earlier because he had no reason to suspect that his  
23 working with Paraquat could cause him to suffer Parkinson's disease.

24           83. Defendants' acts and omissions were a legal, proximate, and substantial factor in  
25 causing Plaintiff to suffer severe and permanent physical injuries, pain, mental anguish, and  
26 disability, and will continue to do so for the remainder of his life.

27           84. By reason of the premises, it became necessary for Plaintiff to incur expenses from  
28 medical care and treatment, and related costs and expenses required in the care and treatment of

1 said injuries. Plaintiff's damages in this respect are presently unascertained as said services are  
2 still continuing.

3 85. By reason of the premises, it will be necessary for Plaintiff to incur future expenses  
4 for medical care and treatment, and related costs and expenses required for future care and  
5 treatment. Plaintiff's damages in this respect are presently unascertained as said services are still  
6 continuing. Plaintiff prays leave to insert elements of damages in this respect when the same are  
7 finally determined.

8 86. By reason of the premises, Plaintiff has been at times unable to maintain regular  
9 employment, incurring special damages in a presently unascertained sum as said loss is still  
10 continuing. Plaintiff prays leave to insert elements of damages with regards to past wage loss,  
11 future wage loss, and lost earning capacity when the same are finally determined.

12 87. By reason of the premises, Plaintiff has suffered general (non-economic) damages  
13 in a sum in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this court.

14 88. By reason of the premises, Plaintiff has suffered special (economic) damages in a  
15 sum in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this court.

## 16 CAUSES OF ACTION

### 17 COUNT I - STRICT PRODUCTS LIABILITY DESIGN DEFECT

18 89. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation set forth in preceding paragraphs  
19 as if fully stated herein.

20 90. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff under a products liability theory for marketing a  
21 defectively-designed product, as well as for failing to adequately warn of the risk of severe  
22 neurological injury caused by chronic, low-dose exposure to Paraquat.

23 91. At all relevant times, Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants, Does One  
24 through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors designed, manufactured, distributed, and sold  
25 Paraquat for use in the State of California.

26 92. At all relevant times and places, the Paraquat that Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the  
27 Syngenta Defendants, Does One through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors designed,  
28 manufactured, distributed, and sold was used in the intended or a reasonably foreseeable manner.

1           93. Plaintiff was exposed to Paraquat that Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta  
2 Defendants, Does One through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors designed, manufactured,  
3 distributed, and sold. As a result of that exposure, Paraquat entered Plaintiff's body causing  
4 Plaintiff to develop Parkinson's disease.

5           94. The Paraquat that Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants, Does One  
6 through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors designed, manufactured, distributed, and sold did  
7 not perform as safely as an ordinary consumer would have expected it to perform when used in the  
8 intended or a reasonably foreseeable manner, in that:

9               a. as designed, manufactured, formulated and packaged Paraquat was likely to be  
10 inhaled, ingested, and absorbed into the bodies of persons who used it, who were nearby  
11 while it was being used, or who entered fields or orchards where it had been sprayed (or  
12 areas near where it had been sprayed); and

13               b. when inhaled, ingested, or absorbed into the body, it was likely to cause  
14 neurological damage that was both permanent and cumulative, and repeated low-dose  
15 exposures were likely to cause neurodegenerative disease, including Parkinson's disease.

16           95. Alternatively, Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants, Does One through  
17 Sixty, and their corporate predecessors' Paraquat products were defectively designed in that the  
18 risk of danger inherent in the challenged design outweighed the benefits of such design,  
19 considering, among other relevant factors, the gravity of the danger posed by the challenged  
20 design, the likelihood that such danger would occur, the mechanical feasibility of a safer  
21 alternative design, the financial cost of an improved design, and the adverse consequences to the  
22 product and to the consumer that would result from an alternative design.

23           96. The design defect existed when the Paraquat left Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta  
24 Defendants, Does One through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors' possession and control.

25           WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff's  
26 favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred,  
27 attorneys' fees and all relief as this Court deems just and proper. Additionally, Plaintiff demands a  
28 jury trial on all issues contained herein.

**COUNT II - STRICT PRODUCTS LIABILITY FAILURE TO WARN**

97. Defendants are also liable to Plaintiff under a products liability theory based on their failure to adequately warn of the risks of Paraquat. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation set forth in preceding paragraphs as if fully stated herein.

98. When Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants, Does One through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors manufactured and sold the Paraquat to which Plaintiff was exposed, it was known or knowable to Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants, Does One through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors in light of scientific knowledge that was generally accepted in the scientific community that:

a. Paraquat was designed, manufactured, formulated, and packaged such that it was likely to be inhaled, ingested, and absorbed into the bodies of persons who used it, who were nearby while it was being used, or who entered fields or orchards where it had been sprayed or areas near where it had been sprayed; and

b. when inhaled, ingested, or absorbed into the body, it was likely to cause latent neurological damage that was both permanent and cumulative, and that repeated, low-dose exposures were likely to cause neurodegenerative disease, including Parkinson's disease.

99. The risk of contracting Parkinson's disease from chronic, low-dose exposure to Paraquat presented a substantial danger to users of Paraquat when the product was used in a reasonably foreseeable manner.

100. An ordinary consumer would not have recognized the potential risk of permanent, irreversible neurological damage, including the risk of contracting Parkinson's disease, from chronic, low-dose exposure to Paraquat.

101. Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants, Does One through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors failed to warn of the potential risk of permanent, irreversible neurological damage from chronic, low-dose exposure to Paraquat, and failed to provide adequate instructions regarding avoidance of these risks.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff's favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred, attorneys' fees and all relief as this Court deems just and proper. Additionally, Plaintiff demands a jury trial on all issues contained herein.

103. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation set forth in preceding paragraphs as if fully stated herein.

105. Plaintiff was exposed to Paraquat that Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants, Does One through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors manufactured and sold.

107. At all times relevant to this claim, in researching, designing, manufacturing, packaging, labeling, distributing, and selling Paraquat, Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants, Does One through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors owed a duty to exercise ordinary care for the health and safety of the persons whom it was reasonably foreseeable could be exposed to Paraquat, including Plaintiff.

a. was likely to be inhaled, ingested, and absorbed into the bodies of persons who used it, who were nearby while it was being used, or who entered fields or orchards where it had been sprayed or areas near where it had been sprayed; and

1           b. when inhaled, ingested, or absorbed into the bodies of persons who used it, who  
2           were nearby while it was being used, or who entered fields or orchards where it has been  
3           sprayed or areas near where it has been sprayed, it was likely to cause neurological damage  
4           that was both permanent and cumulative, and repeated exposures were likely to cause  
5           neurodegenerative disease, including Parkinson's disease.

6           109. In breach of the aforementioned duty to Plaintiff, Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the  
7           Syngenta Defendants, Does One through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors negligently:

8           a. failed to design, manufacture, formulate, and package Paraquat to make it  
9           unlikely to be inhaled, ingested, and absorbed into the bodies of persons who used it, who  
10           were nearby while it was being used, or who entered fields or orchards where it had been  
11           sprayed or areas near where it had been sprayed;

12           b. designed, manufactured, and formulated Paraquat such that it was likely to cause  
13           neurological damage that was both permanent and cumulative, and repeated exposures  
14           were likely to cause clinically significant neurodegenerative disease, including Parkinson's  
15           disease;

16           c. failed to conduct adequate research and testing to determine the extent to which  
17           exposure to Paraquat was likely to occur through inhalation, ingestion, and absorption into  
18           the bodies of persons who used it, who were nearby while it was being used, or who  
19           entered fields or orchards where it had been sprayed or areas near where it had been  
20           sprayed;

21           d. failed to conduct adequate research and testing to determine the extent to which  
22           Paraquat spray drift was likely to occur, including its propensity to drift, the distance it was  
23           likely to drift, and the extent to which Paraquat spray droplets were likely to enter the  
24           bodies of persons spraying it or other persons nearby during or after spraying;

25           e. failed to conduct adequate research and testing to determine the extent to which  
26           Paraquat was likely to cause or contribute to cause latent neurological damage that was  
27           both permanent and cumulative, and the extent to which repeated exposures were likely to  
28

1 cause or contribute to cause clinically significant neurodegenerative disease, including  
2 Parkinson's disease;

3 f. failed to direct that Paraquat be used in a manner that would have made it  
4 unlikely to be inhaled, ingested, and absorbed into the bodies of persons who used it, who  
5 were nearby while it was being used, or who entered fields or orchards where it had been  
6 sprayed or areas near where it had been sprayed; and

7 g. failed to warn that Paraquat was likely to cause neurological damage that was  
8 both permanent and cumulative, and repeated exposures were likely to cause clinically  
9 significant neurodegenerative disease, including Parkinson's disease.

10 110. Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants, Does One through Sixty, and their  
11 corporate predecessors knew or should have known that users would not realize the dangers of  
12 exposure to Paraquat and negligently failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the foreseeable risk  
13 of harm from exposure to Paraquat.

14 111. As a direct and proximate result of Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants,  
15 Does One through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors' negligence, Plaintiff suffered the  
16 injuries described in this Complaint.

17 112. Additionally, in the course of designing, manufacturing, packaging, labeling,  
18 distributing, and selling Paraquat, Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants, Does One  
19 through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors violated laws, statutes, and regulations, including  
20 but not limited to: sections of Food & Agriculture Code, Division 7, Chapter 2 (Pesticides) and  
21 sections of Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Division 6 (Pesticides).

22 113. Plaintiff was a member of the class of persons that said laws, statutes, and  
23 regulations were intended to protect.

24 114. The violations of said laws, statutes, and regulations by Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the  
25 Syngenta Defendants, and Does One through Sixty were also substantial factors in causing  
26 Plaintiff's injuries.

1           115. The injuries that resulted from the violations by Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta  
2 Defendants, and Does One through Sixty were the kind of occurrences the laws, statutes, and  
3 regulations were designed to protect against.

4           WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff's  
5 favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred,  
6 attorneys' fees and all relief as this Court deems just and proper. Additionally, Plaintiff demands a  
7 jury trial on all issues contained herein.

8           **COUNT IV - BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY**

9           116. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation set forth in preceding paragraphs  
10 as if fully stated herein.

11           117. At all relevant times, Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants, Does One  
12 through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors engaged in the business of designing,  
13 manufacturing, distributing, and selling Paraquat and other restricted-use pesticides and held  
14 themselves out as having special knowledge or skill regarding Paraquat and other restricted-use  
15 pesticides.

16           118. At all relevant times, Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants, Does One  
17 through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors designed, manufactured, distributed, and sold  
18 Paraquat for use in the State of California.

19           119. Plaintiff was exposed to Paraquat that Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta  
20 Defendants, Does One through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors designed, manufactured,  
21 distributed, and sold.

22           120. The Paraquat to which Plaintiff was exposed was not fit for the ordinary purposes  
23 for which it was used, and in particular:

24               a. it was designed, manufactured, formulated, and packaged such that it was likely  
25 to be inhaled, ingested, and absorbed into the bodies of persons who used it, who were  
26 nearby while it was being used, or who entered fields or orchards where it had been  
27 sprayed or areas near where it had been sprayed; and  
28

1 b. when inhaled, ingested, or absorbed into the bodies of persons who used it, who  
2 were nearby while it was being used, or who entered fields or orchards where it had been  
3 sprayed or areas near where it had been sprayed, it was likely to cause neurological  
4 damage that was both permanent and cumulative, and repeated exposures were likely to  
5 cause neurodegenerative disease, including Parkinson's disease.

6 121. As a direct and proximate result of Chevron U.S.A. Inc., the Syngenta Defendants,  
7 Does One through Sixty, and their corporate predecessors' breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff  
8 suffered the injuries herein described.

9 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff's  
10 favor for compensatory and punitive damages, together with interest, costs herein incurred,  
11 attorneys' fees and all relief as this Court deems just and proper. Additionally, Plaintiff demands a  
12 jury trial on all issues contained herein.

#### 13 **COUNT V- PUNITIVE DAMAGES**

14 122. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation set forth in preceding paragraphs  
15 as if fully stated herein.

16 123. Defendants' conduct as alleged herein was done with oppression, fraud, and malice.  
17 Defendants were fully aware of the safety risks of Paraquat. Nonetheless, Defendants deliberately  
18 crafted their label, marketing, and promotion to mislead farmers and consumers.

19 124. This was not done by accident or through some justifiable negligence. Rather,  
20 Defendants knew that it could turn a profit by convincing the agricultural industry that Paraquat  
21 did not cause Parkinson's Disease, and that full disclosure of the true risks of Paraquat would limit  
22 the amount of money Defendants would make selling Paraquat in California. Defendants'  
23 objective was accomplished not only through its misleading labeling, but through a comprehensive  
24 scheme of selective fraudulent research and testing, misleading advertising, and deceptive  
25 omissions as more fully alleged throughout this pleading. Plaintiff was denied the right to make an  
26 informed decision about whether to purchase, use, or be exposed to an herbicide, knowing the full  
27 risks attendant to that use. Such conduct was done with conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights.  
28



1 Dated: March 5, 2025

Respectfully Submitted,

2 /s/ Madison Keyes

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19 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on March 5, 2025, I electronically filed this Complaint with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send electronic notification of such filing to counsel of record.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Madison Keyes

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